

# Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 2, 1846.

## Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Indiana State Sentinel*:  
One copy, one year, \$2.00  
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Twenty copies, one year, 20.00

## Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)  
One copy, \$4.00 | Three copies, \$10.00

## Tri-weekly Sentinel.

As customary, the proprietors of the *Indiana State Sentinel* will issue a tri-weekly sheet during the coming session of the Legislature. The best of Reports have been engaged exclusively for this paper, and no pains will be spared to give the fullest, earliest and most correct intelligence on all subjects. The paper will be of double medium size, (same as the weekly) and affixed at one dollar the session, in all cases in advance.

The proprietors would respectfully solicit the aid of their friends in procuring subscribers, as a very heavy expense is necessarily involved during the session.

Our cotemporary will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which shall be reciprocated by every means in our power.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

## To Correspondents.

J. A. C. Crawfordville.—You should have put your postage to have obtained a "good chance." Don't want you.  
H. K. Bowling Green.—Will do the best we can. Can't tell the price of a "pig in a bag," but will be liberal, ever.

The proceedings of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, and of a meeting for the suppression of Gambling, are necessarily deferred till our next paper.

THE RAIL ROAD.—We should like to inquire if the management of our railroad cannot be somewhat improved. Complaints are numerous, and we had an opportunity, a few days since, of noticing some bad management. We do not intend to implicate the excellent conductor of the passenger train by these remarks; for if ever pains were taken to accommodate the public and do justice to the company, none can do better than Mr. Wilson. But it would seem to us that his authority is too limited or restricted.

As an instance of this, on our passage, a freight train, or rather a train of hog pens, empty, were immediately following the passenger train. The road was covered with snow, and slow progress was necessarily made by the first train. When near Vernon, it was necessary to retrograde to gather headway. The engineer of the 3d train, one *Sandy* something, notwithstanding he was hailed to check his speed, came lumbering on at full speed, coming in contact with the 1st with sufficient force to prostrate any who might have been on their feet, and injuring the locomotive so that it required near four hours to repair the damage. When this Scotchman was requested to take on the passengers and mails, and leave the hog cars to be brought on, he doggedly refused, thus leaving the passengers sitting hours in the cars, and losing the mails. Why had not the conductor authority in such a case? We advise the directors to put all such engineers on to the fore end of the locomotives, head downwards, to serve as brooms for the rails.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SCOTT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—We find the following in the *Washington Daily Gazette* of the 25th Nov. The "Union" says nothing about the matter:

We understand that General Scott and his staff left Washington yesterday morning for the seat of war. His destination is said to be Tampico, which it is expected will be in possession of the American forces by the time he reaches that point. We are informed that he has gone to direct the operations of the army of invasion.

A LOCOFERO LT. GOVERNOR.—Our readers will remember that *Paris C. Dunning* was elected, last August, by the Locoferos of Indiana, to the high and responsible station of Lieutenant Governor. Previous to the election, to make a show of patriotism, he volunteered to go to the Rio Grande. He had not the least intention of leaving home. His Captain, however, arrested him and forced him to take up his line of march.

We copy the above from the *Cincinnati Chronicle* of Nov. 24. So far as this State is concerned, it would be entirely unnecessary to say a word in relation to the statements made in the last two sentences. For the information of people abroad, however, it may be proper to pronounce them, as we do, unfounded and infamous LIES.

POOR Mansfield, of the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, has been a perfect maniac ever since the vain and superannuated Scott upset the hopes of his friends as well as himself by the "hasty plate of soup." Mansfield had written a life of the hero, and had calculated upon a large collection of dimes, at least, on the sale of the book, consequent upon an anticipated Presidential nomination. Scott made a fool of himself, and the nomination and the book were both knocked into an indefinite futurity. It would be hard now to decide which is the most extravagant, the folly of Scott, or the madness of his chronicler!

THE Cincinnati Advertiser and the Cincinnati Enquirer have been united, and will be hereafter published under the title of the Enquirer, under the editorial management of Messrs. John and Charles Brough. This we conceive to be an excellent arrangement as well for the proprietors of both papers as for the Democratic party. Our friends who desire a good newspaper from Cincinnati will be sure to find it in the Enquirer.

CITY HOTEL, CINCINNATI.—We would call attention to the advertisement of this new and splendid establishment. This Hotel we know to be one of the most commodious and pleasant in that city, situated near the centre of business, and under the management of its present proprietors, cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction. We advise our friends to give it a call.

There has been difficulty in Capt. Geo. Cutler's company of the Kentucky volunteers. Cutler himself had been arrested for shooting a pistol with intent to kill; and was dismissed from the service. General Taylor reinstated him, but of 24 of his company refused to act under him, were arrested on a charge of mutiny, and put in irons.

Capt. S. H. Stringham has received orders to take command of the U. S. line of battle ship Ohio, and proceed to sea with all possible dispatch, under sealed orders. His destination is unknown, but presumed to be Vera Cruz. A thousand men for the Ohio had been advertised for.

We are informed that Richard W. Thompson, Esq., who was expected to open a law school in the Asbury University on the 1st Monday of December inst., will, on account of personal engagements, be compelled to decline doing so for the present.

Supposing the suppositions of the *Salem News* true, which they are not, we would advise him to read Matt. v. 44, and then pen another paragraph on our new co-partnership.

## Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

On Wednesday, 18th ult. one of the editors of this paper, in company with the editor of the *Journal*, visited the Indiana Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. We would fail us to describe what we feel, and we can use them only to give an outline of what we witnessed. There were in attendance forty-five scholars—happy as others not afflicted. We noted the course of instruction, under those excellent and amiable teachers, Messrs. Brown and Willard, the latter also a Mute, and marked the rapid improvement of the scholars. It needs a graphic pen to describe the keen attention of the learners, their quick perception, their almost tangible happiness, beaming in every look, as they feel and know their progress in those branches of education so essential to social well-being. The classes were examined in Geography, Arithmetic, &c., and their prompt and correct answers were worthy of all praise, and reflect great credit on themselves and their teachers. Their progress in writing, spelling, and grammatical construction of sentences, is necessarily taught at the same time; at least, while writing replies to any question, all are taught how to do it. And the general uniformity and neatness and legibility of their handwriting was wonderful.

When questioned how they liked the city and school, every pencil rapidly traced "very well." And judging from their appearance, the response was heartfelt. We have not time or space to say all we wish on this subject, nor to notice particular cases which struck us—(not even the "bonnie lass, who is to have a good husband for her cleanliness in the dairy!")—but would urgently request citizens and strangers to visit the Asylum occasionally. They will never regret it. It is an honor to our State; and the pride of every person should be enlisted in its favor. It costs so little, and performs so much good, that none will or can regret the light additional tax necessary to its support.

The Asylum is now in the "Kinder buildings," rented for the purpose, on Washington street, east of the Branch Bank. The permanent buildings for the Asylum will be erected as soon as the Board of Trustees shall have the necessary funds at their disposal. The location is a beautiful tract about one mile east of the city, fronting on the National Road, near its junction with the Michigan Road, and was purchased under authority of an act of the General Assembly. We are not sure but the location combines as many advantages as any in the vicinity.

We again recommend our friends and strangers generally, to visit the Asylum.

The popular vote given at the recent election in New York exhibits a democratic majority, though the Whigs elected a majority of officers. The *Journal of Commerce* tests this in several ways: one is by comparing the aggregate of votes for congressmen, which shows 180,049 for the Whig members, and 183,309 for the Democratic members—a democratic majority of 3,260. We have not room for the *Journal's* table, which it prefaces by other facts, viz: "Silas Wright, who voted for the Tariff of 1842, received a less number of votes in the State by 13,700, than Addison Gardiner, on the same ticket, who is known to be in favor of the new Tariff. But as a part of this difference may be attributed, and justly so, to the votes of the Anti-Renters, we will further state that the same Addison Gardiner received, in the State at large, near 3000 votes (say 2700 more than John Young, both of whom were on the Anti-Rent ticket. Is not this a fair test? If then the election turned upon the Tariff question, (which we do not believe it did to any great extent,) it follows from the above fact, that a majority of the people are in favor of the Tariff of 1846, and opposed to that of 1842.

"Another fact is, that the sum of the votes for the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, Wright and Gardiner, is more than 2000 greater than the Whig candidates for the same offices, Young and Fish, received. This shows, if it shows anything, that the State of New York is still Democratic."

THANKSGIVING.—This time-honored Yankee festival day was celebrated on the 23d of November in the following States, as we learn from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*:

New York, Massachusetts,  
New Hampshire, Connecticut,  
Vermont, Maryland,  
Rhode Island, Kentucky,  
Pennsylvania, New Jersey,  
Ohio, Indiana,  
Michigan, Iowa,  
Delaware, Louisiana.

Total, 16 States, out of 29. In Maine and Missouri, December 3d is the day; in South Carolina and Georgia, November 5th was observed. It is to be hoped that hereafter, the same day will be appointed throughout the Union.

Thursday, the 3d of December, has been appointed as a day of thanksgiving in Maine. Why couldn't the governor have said November 23—*Boston Post*. There are there a good many weddings fixed for that evening—and we want moonlight for the friends of the parties who live at a distance. Good sleighing is a requisite of thanksgiving day—and we may get a snow storm by the 3d. It is much the best time. The 25th may go to thunder. It isn't much of a day.—*Portland Advertiser*.

Mr. Webster's friends have become alarmed of his great Boston speech, delivered a few days ago. They see the effect his anti-American remarks are producing, and they attempt to extricate him from the dilemma by asserting that he was incorrectly reported. It is a very convenient mode of getting rid of the effect of an unpopular and anti-American remark, by charging the reporter with error, and Mr. Webster's friends have had occasion frequently to resort to this. The editor of the *Boston Times*, who heard the speech, declares that Webster was correctly reported.

THE TAXES ARE COMING!—At the opening of Congress, a proposition will be made by the Government for a tax upon Tea and Coffee, from which a revenue of about three millions of dollars is calculated upon. This is but the beginning of that which is to come. So much for Mr. Polk and his beautiful war upon Mexico.—*New Albany Bulletin*.

If the above be true, the torments of the Bulletin can escape paying their share of taxes for the "beautiful war." Let them cease the use of tea and coffee. Philosopher Greeley will approve the course every way.

Miss Nemo Hayes of Louisville, Ky., has recovered a verdict of \$9000 of Mr. John Hayes for a breach of marriage promise. Miss Nemo can now afford to snap her fingers at him. It is said two or three other disappointed spinsters have only awaited this issue to commence other suits. Poor John! we suppose he would sooner have married them all than thus to suffer in his pocket.

PER CONTRA.—A New Bedford paper reports a case in which Daniel Himes recovered \$20 damages in a suit against Eliza Ann Smith for a breach of promise to marry. The defendant is a young lady of 19 years of age.

FIRE AT NEW ALBANY.—An extra from the N. A. Democrat states that on the 27th the Fulton Foundry, owned by Lent, South & Shipman, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The new foundry owned by the same firm, on the same square, was partially injured. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. No insurance.

## Deceased Volunteers.

The following list of deceased volunteers in the first Regiment of the Indiana troops, was kindly furnished Major A. F. Morrison by Mr. Isham T. Beck. It embraces all the deaths which have occurred since the formation of the Regiment up to the 29th day of October, 1846, and will be of much interest to the friends of the volunteers, as well as the public generally. A respectful notice of their decease is but a small tribute to their memory, for although they sleep in the sterile sands of a foreign land, and the spot is scarcely remembered where they lie, their memory should be held in sacred regard; for they have fallen martyrs to their patriotic ardor, and have sacrificed their lives at the shrine of public duty, in their zeal to defend the rights and honor of their country.

CAPT. MILROY'S COMPANY OF WABASH INFANTRY.

John E. Gearhard, Daniel Isely, John Poff, Hugh Price, Spencer Robertson, Cusis Richardson, Thomas Sandrum, James W. Foster, Michael Bell, Privates; George M. Erwin, 1st Corporal; James H. Armstrong, 4th Sergt.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS'S COMPANY OF PUTNAM BLUES.

Henry Haytt, Xa A. West, Clark Powers, James McCall, Privates.

CAPTAIN LASELLE'S COMPANY OF CASS VOLUNTEERS.

William B. Buchanan, Caleb B. Hopkinson, Privates. CAPTAIN LEWIS'S COMPANY OF WAYNE GUARDS.

Dennis Weston, Alexander Kirkley, Albert F. Royce, Privates. Isaac R. Hazell, 4th Corporal. CAPTAIN CRAWFORD'S COMPANY OF HENDRICKS VOLUNTEERS.

Henry Hart, James Todd, William McAllister, Lewis L. Pounds, John Lewis, John Shelby, Larkin Bird, George Dickinson, Privates. Lewis D. Carter, 1st Sergt.

CAPTAIN MCLEAN'S COMPANY OF MAD ANTHONY GUARDS.

Oliver Browning, Joseph Reynolds, Daniel Eldred, Privates. James M. Lucky, 3d Corporal.

CAPT. ALLEN MAY'S COMPANY OF MONTGOMERY VOLUNTEERS.

James Wray, William U. Hopper, Jas. Nicholson, John Bratten, Thomas Buckles, Privates. Feodion Goes, 1st Lieut., George D. Powers, 2d Lieut., (thru from a hack at New Albany.)

CAPT. McDOUGAL'S COMPANY OF MARION VOLUNTEERS.

Luther M. Reek, (drowned in the Rio Grande,) Henry Cartwright, John Johnson, Jerome Louts, Joseph Hanna, John T. Morrow, John H. Vanharscum, Edward Malone, Privates. John Payton, 1st Corporal. CAPTAIN WILSON'S COMPANY OF WABASH RANGERS.

Michael O'Neal, William Reeves, Richard Bell, John Denton, Privates.

CAPTAIN EVANS'S COMPANY OF FOUNTAIN RIFLEMEN.

Henry Elliott, (killed by falling through the hatchway of a ship,) Henry Updike, Isaac Harbert, William Cranmore, James Co, Washington Jackson Lyon, Privates.

PRAYER VS. PRACTICE.—We learn from the London correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, that "Archbishop Wiatoly, of the established church, had preached a sermon against the use of a form of prayer advised by the Queen in council, and drawn up by the metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, humbly imploring Almighty God to avert from these countries the impending calamity of famine. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin denies the right of meddling with a decree of God, and to propitiate the Deity he holds to be positive blasphemy. The doctrine, if assumed to be correct, annihilates the whole blessing and efficacy of prayer, and places us on a par with the followers of Mahomet." We have no doubt that the position of Whately is here represented in an unjust light. If the truth were fully told, we presume that his doctrine is more nearly correspondent with that expressed by Douglas Jerrold's *Weekly Newspaper*, as follows:

"When the soldiers of Charles V. had sacked Rome and imprisoned the Pope, the Emperor ordered public prayers to be offered up in all the churches of Madrid, beseeching the interposition of Heaven on behalf of his holiness, though his own sign manual, received by the commander of his forces, would have restored the Pontiff to immediate liberty. This case has often been cited as an illustration of hypocrisy maximized. Perhaps it has a parallel in the conduct of our own government at the present day, who, through his Grace of Canterbury, have directed that prayers should be offered up in the 14,400 parish churches of England and Wales, that scarcity of food may be averted, and that the country may continue a duty on foreign corn. We need not make any comment on this profane mockery; it will be supplied by the indignation of our readers."

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE.—The Lake papers contain particulars of a terrific gale which occurred on the 20th:—Two steamers, the *Indian Queen* and the *Helen Strong*, were totally lost, and some twenty or thirty vessels were beached, and greatly damaged.—Dead bodies were being picked up all along the shore, from which it may be presumed that a large number of vessels were lost. On Saturday morning no less than sixteen dead bodies floated ashore at Barcelona. The shore for miles along the lake is strewn with fragments of vessels.

THE St. Louis "Organ" brings us an account of a fatal steamboat collision about six miles below Natchez. The "Maria" was run into by the "Sultan," the former being cut nearly in twain, her chimneys knocked overboard, and sunk in 20 feet water. About forty persons were scalded or drowned. The cause of the accident was gross carelessness.

GAMBLING TRICK.—A gang of desperate burghs was arrested at New York the other day. The New York *Globe* states that one of them who called himself Graves, on being searched, was found to be possessed of a complete gambling apparatus, especially fitted for plucking the pigeons. Among other things, a black ribbed, silk vest was discovered, with a secret pocket or case upon the breast, and fashioned so as to elude the most minute scrutiny, from which he could, at pleasure, draw any card he chose, without detection. It was got up with great ingenuity, and showed conclusively that he was not only a mean, dastardly blackleg, but an unbleached scoundrel, any way.

We learn that JOHN WATTS, a whig, has been elected to the general assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. ELLER. There were no less than six democratic candidates, we are told; which develops a very beautiful state of party discipline in "old Democratic Monroe."

The *State Sentinel* is one of the very best papers in the State; and, we are in hopes, under the new arrangements, that it will meet with an increased patronage. They intend to issue a tri-weekly during the session of the Legislature and we would advise those who wish a full and correct account of their proceedings to forward their dollar.—*Princeton Dem. Clarion*.

The *State Sentinel* is, and always has been, an excellent paper, and deserves to be well supported, particularly by the Democracy of Indiana.—*Southern Indianian*.

We hope always to deserve the good opinion of our generous friends.

From Monterey we learn from authentic source that the New Orleans papers of the 17th, are filled with detailed news from Mexico to the 29th Oct., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st ult.

The State of San Luis Potosi has pronounced against General Salas, who filled the Executive chair, in consequence of the attempts to raise the forced loan, and that State being desirous that Santa Anna himself, or some one appointed by him, should fill the office. Several attempts have been made to assassinate Salas; he fled from the Capital on the 25th, and sought refuge in Tlachayala, the place where Santa Anna resides when at the seat of Government.

Gen. Salas returned to the Capital on the 29th, according to information given to the Vera Cruz papers of the 1st ult.

It had been proposed to the Executive, through a committee of citizens, to raise a foreign loan of \$23,000,000 to carry on the war, by mortgaging the church property. The proposition will undoubtedly be submitted to Congress when it meets.

In consequence of the raising of a few battalions in the capital, a rumor was circulated that the Government was about to proclaim martial law—and if this was not their design, they had in view to devise the plan of a counter-revolution.

These battalions were one composed chiefly of persons engaged in trade, numbering about 600 men, who had chosen for their chief the Governor of the District of Mexico, don Jose Gomez de la Cortina. This battalion belonged to the Moderado party and it attempted to disband another battalion, which was feared the most. But the attempt was so displeasing to members of the Cabinet, that on the 17th they sent in their resignations. Gen. Lemus was replaced by Gen. Jerrero. Cortina was succeeded as Governor of the district by Lazaro Vilamela.

Amputa arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 21st, and on the 22d, the first brigade of his division arrived from Monterey. The utmost enthusiasm, it is reported, was manifested in the State of San Luis Potosi in aiding Santa Anna. So much so that he expected to raise 20,000 men.

Gen. Cortazar had organized a brigade of volunteers, numbering 3000, from the haciendas of Guanajuato and San Luis, and at last accounts was marching to the city of San Luis with a full force. Gen. Valencia was to have left Guanajuato about the end of last month for San Luis at the head of 3000 cavalry and 3000 infantry.

Santa Anna had appointed for his second in command General Valencia, to whom the duty of concentrating the new troops at Guanajuato had been assigned. The accounts received at the Capital from all the Departments, are said to be most encouraging to Santa Anna, as troops were being enlisted rapidly.

San Anna has determined not to attempt to defend Tampico, believing it to be a spot of small importance, and hoping thus to induce the American army to divide, and of course weaken their force. His plan is to let Gen. Taylor take possession of several small places, the garrisoning of which would take off a portion of his force from active service. He also approves of Gen. Ampudia's conduct in giving up Tampico, as he considers it a place of little importance for Mexico at the present moment.

Salas had issued a decree, ordering an election for members of Congress immediately. The Congress was ordered by the same decree to meet on the 6th of December inst.

Several companies of volunteers, said to be composed of the principal citizens of the city of Mexico, had been organized to garrison it. Besides, upwards of one thousand artisans had volunteered for the same purpose.

The garrison of Vera Cruz was engaged in completing the defenses of the city. A ditch to surround the whole city had been commenced before the steamer left. The garrison of the city consisted of about 4500 men, national guards and regulars, and about 2000 more were expected from the neighboring towns and villages.

Reinforcements were arriving daily at Vera Cruz. On the 27th a brigade for that city, arrived at Jalapa from Puebla.

Senor Mierry Teran, a rich merchant at the Capital, had advanced \$50,000 to pay the troops at San Juan de Ula, and \$30,000 more to be forwarded to Vera Cruz to meet demands against the government there. Of the loan which was authorized to be obtained from private individuals, the sum of \$176,000 had been raised.

Alvarado has received the compliments of a city charter, in token of the defence made when attacked by Com. Connor.

Senor Don Rivera left the capital on the 25th for Havana, and had been appointed by the government to some mission, the nature of which is not stated. He arrived at Havana on the 1st.

Santa Anna has written a letter to President Salas, commending the latter and denouncing the disturbances at the Capital.

The *Republicano* of the 22d ult. states that the English have offered to mediate between us and Mexico, and that the British fleet at Lisbon has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz.

We have later accounts from Chihuahua by this arrival. By way of Mexico we learn that Mr. Magoffin was attacked by the Apaches, near a point called Brasito, and his carriage and all his goods seized. The Prefect who had got hold of Magoffin had also heard of Samuel Owens and Daniel Connelly, who had been killed, and had contented to condemn for also seizing them; and he writes that he would have the whole lot brought to trial. Magoffin proceeded to the Mexicans that he was going to Chihuahua on commercial business only. He gave the Mexicans various information about Gen. Kearney's departure for California, but left them still uncertain as to the route which he would take. They dreaded lest it should be by the Paso. The Prefect had also raised a company of seventy-five men to keep a look out for the Americans, oppose them if an opportunity offered, and keep the authorities apprised of what was going on.

Accounts have been received at Campechy from Calixte, announcing a *pronunciamiento* there, and there were reports of a like one having been made at Hahelo.

Our latest dates from Campechy are to the 30th of October. From the papers we learn that the citizens of Campechy are determined not to acquiesce in the re-annexation of Yucatan. The *pronunciamiento* was made on the 25th of October, and a copy of it has already been laid before our readers. The people have come forth to its support in such numbers as *El Amigo del Pueblo* of the 30th, as to leave no doubt that it was made in conformity to the general will. "Its triumph may be announced as certain, and consequently demagogism, will shortly die forever, leaving a lesson for such men as may hereafter come to rule."

We have the certificate of the U. S. Consul at Campechy that all the United States vessels which have arrived at that port have been permitted to load and unload without molestation, and their rights respected, as if in a time of profound peace.

A certificate of like effect has been received from the Consul at Sisal and Merida.

The latest dates from Monterey are to the 4th ult., brought by the steamer *Massachusetts*.

Capt. Lamotte, of the 1st Infantry, came over on her. He was severely wounded at Monterey, but we are happy to find him in the finest spirits, and he is doing well. Mr. Kennedy, attached to the Kentucky mounted regiment, also came over on the *Massachusetts*.

Lieut. Bailey, Tennessee Infantry, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, Capt. Davidson, Capt. Williams, and Mr. Perrett, came passengers in the *Massachusetts*. They likewise brought over sixty disabled and discharged soldiers.

Gen. Wool had communicated with Gen. Taylor on two occasions. It would appear that the former has detached one thousand men from his command to take possession of Monterey, and with the other thousand proceeded on his march to Chihuahua. It is concluded that the troops can be more serviceable south of Chihuahua, which does not require so large a force for its subjection.

We have no definite knowledge of Gen. Taylor's plans, but may state that the prevailing impression among the officers is that Tampico is to be the next point. The Kentucky Cavalry, still near the mouth of the San Juan, were expecting daily to receive orders to march in that direction. The Tennessee Cavalry arrived at Fort Brown about the 9th inst., and were also expecting to leave immediately for Tampico. Common report still assigns Gen. Patterson to this command.

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## Later from Mexico.

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Santa Anna has written a letter to President Salas, commending the latter and denouncing the disturbances at the Capital.

The *Republicano* of the 22d ult. states that the English have offered to mediate between us and Mexico, and that the British fleet at Lisbon has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz.

We have later accounts from Chihuahua by this arrival. By way of Mexico we learn that Mr. Magoffin was attacked by the Apaches, near a point called Brasito, and his carriage and all his goods seized. The Prefect who had got hold of Magoffin had also heard of Samuel Owens and Daniel Connelly, who had been killed, and had contented to condemn for also seizing them; and he writes that he would have the whole lot brought to trial. Magoffin proceeded to the Mexicans that he was going to Chihuahua on commercial business only. He gave the Mexicans various information about Gen. Kearney's departure for California, but left them still uncertain as to the route which he would take. They dreaded lest it should be by the Paso. The Prefect had also raised a company of seventy-five men to keep a look out for the Americans, oppose them if an opportunity offered, and keep the authorities apprised of what was going on.

Accounts have been received at Campechy from Calixte, announcing a *pronunciamiento* there, and there were reports of a like one having been made at Hahelo.

Our latest dates from Campechy are to the 30th of October. From the papers we learn that the citizens of Campechy are determined not to acquiesce in the re-annexation of Yucatan. The *pronunciamiento* was made on the 25th of October, and a copy of it has already been laid before our readers. The people have come forth to its support in such numbers as *El Amigo del Pueblo* of the 30th, as to leave no doubt that it was made in conformity to the general will. "Its triumph may be announced as certain, and consequently demagogism